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than the favored groups respectively. In the individual records all the unfavored six-year-old boys are below the average of the six-year-old favored boys. In only two cases are six-year-old girls above the average for the favored. Differences in economic or status seem to be correlated with differences in mental capacity so measured which may amount to as much as 30%. It is the conviction of the authors that in the greater part of the practical work of recent mental examination this factor has been neglected. It is proposed to standardize the point scale method so that the mental ability of a subject may be expressed in its relation to the group in which he belongs.

Diagnostic Values of Some Performance Tests. By THOMAS H. HAINES. *Psychol. Rev.*, 22, 1915. pp. 299-305.

In a group of institutional girls the Binet and Point Scale ratings of intelligence set apart three groups consisting of 21 high-grade morons, 16 of doubtful defect and 26 of no defect. Further study of these cases was made by the tests enumerated below. Some of the tests gave significantly different averages in each group and others distinguished some one group from another. A test of moral discrimination is detailed, and though it does not differentiate the groups it suggests to the author the need of studying ethical foundations in the minds of girls. The findings for differential diagnosis of the three groups are summarized as follows: 1. Tests of Value for Both Distinctions, The Picture Form Board, Construction Puzzle (A), The Opposites. 2. Tests Good for Differentiation of the Not Defective from the Doubtful, The Labyrinth (B), The Cross Line (B). 3. Test Differentiating the High-grade Defective from the Doubtful, Visual Verbal Memory, Auditory Verbal Memory. 4. Tests of Doubtful Diagnostic Value, Completion. 5. Tests Showing No Definite Diagnostic Value, Construction Puzzle (B), Learning, Motor Co-ordination, Moral Discrimination.

Point Scale Ratings of Delinquent Boys and Girls. By THOMAS H. HAINES. *Psychol. Rev.*, 22, 1915. pp. 104-109.

The Yerkes-Bridges point scale for measuring intelligence has certain advantages over the Binet scale in that different groups are more comparable by it; it allows the individual to make credits in any tests while the Binet credit depends upon passing in a narrow range of tests. After making the point scale tests a few short additional tests will complete the Binet rating so that the two may be conveniently compared. In work of this nature done by the author the results are closely parallel, the point scale results, as one would expect from the above, running a little higher. Tables are given showing the comparison of the Binet and point scale ratings in low grade, medium and undefective boys and girls. In the cases classed as "doubtful" where the Binet age is about 11 and the point scale averages considerably higher, about 14, it is felt that the point scale method contributes especially to the analysis of the case.

The Standardization of Knox's Cube Test. By R. PINTNER. *Psychol. Rev.*, 22, 1915. pp. 377-401.

The material is derived from tests of 867 normal children and a few adults, also 463 feeble minded. In the test four cubical blocks "are placed on the table in front of the subjects at a distance of about 2 inches apart. The examiner holds the fifth cube in his hand. He says to the subject, 'Watch carefully and then do as I do.' He